

* * *

Case No. 3:17-cv-00393-MMD-VPC

ORDER

FILSON, *et al.*,

Defendants.

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal” of a case. *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action, with prejudice, based on a party’s failure to prosecute an action, failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules. See *Ghazali v. Moran*, 46 F.3d 52, 53-54 (9th Cir. 1995) (dismissal for noncompliance with local rule); *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) (dismissal for

1 failure to comply with an order requiring amendment of complaint); *Carey v. King*, 856
2 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988) (dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring
3 *pro se* plaintiffs to keep court apprised of address); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833
4 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order); *Henderson*
5 *v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal for lack of prosecution and
6 failure to comply with local rules).

7 In determining whether to dismiss an action for lack of prosecution, failure to obey
8 a court order, or failure to comply with local rules, the court must consider several factors:
9 (1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to
10 manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring
11 disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives.
12 *Thompson*, 782 F.2d at 831; *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1423-24; *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 130;
13 *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1260-61; *Ghazali*, 46 F.3d at 53.

14 In the instant case, the Court finds that the first two factors, the public's interest in
15 expeditiously resolving this litigation and the Court's interest in managing the docket,
16 weigh in favor of dismissal. The third factor, risk of prejudice to Defendants, also weighs
17 in favor of dismissal, since a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of
18 unreasonable delay in filing a pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action. See
19 *Anderson v. Air West*, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor—public policy
20 favoring disposition of cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors in favor
21 of dismissal discussed herein. Finally, a court's warning to a party that his failure to obey
22 the court's order will result in dismissal satisfies the "consideration of alternatives"
23 requirement. *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1262; *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 132-33; *Henderson*, 779 F.2d
24 at 1424. The Court's order requiring Plaintiff to file another application to proceed *in forma*
25 *pauperis* or pay the full filing fee within thirty (30) days expressly stated: "IT IS FURTHER
26 ORDERED that if Plaintiff does not timely comply with this order, dismissal of this action
27 may result." (ECF No. 3 at 2.) Thus, Plaintiff had adequate warning that dismissal would

28 ///

1 result from his noncompliance with the Court's order to file another application to proceed
2 *in forma pauperis* or pay the full filing fee within thirty (30) days.

3 It is therefore ordered that this action is dismissed without prejudice based on
4 Plaintiff's failure to file another application to proceed *in forma pauperis* or pay the full
5 filing fee in compliance with this Court's June 27, 2017, order.

6 It is further ordered that the Clerk of Court enter judgment accordingly.

7 DATED THIS 8th day of August 2017.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Miranda M. Du', is written over a horizontal line.

MIRANDA M. DU
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE